The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1868. NO. 202.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET. (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. H. KLEBAW, ... Editor.

E. H. THOMPSON, - Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy, ... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year) ..... $10 00.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

From 12 to 12:30, at the Methodist Church, Fifth street, next to the Gazette office.

Red Quilts, White and Colored,

all qualities, Great Bargains, at Barker's.

Pain Paint.

A finished paper-say:
"Pain Paint is the best we have seen;
No fancy tints, no sure to fade;
We only wish we had a wall
Not even Webster's Pain Paint knows;
Then we could paint that wall unknown,
Count that not another's stain."
Use Pain Paint and feel pain free of charge;
Pain Paint changed wonderfully.

Elegant, effective and lasting and variously graced out, having brilliancy, opposition and superiority of color, and the shade of which you may wish in the accommodation of the age. Come and advise with us. Use it free of charge, or consolidated as ours, Pain Paint depot.

Table Linens, Full and Half Bleached, very great bargains at Barker's.

Handkerchiefs.

For Paints and Oil,
For Glass,
For Pure White Lead,
For Tin, painting and Mixed Paint,
We are the cheapest house in the city. Wallaces & McGowan, Independent, 55 Market street, corner of diamond, near Fifth street.

At Burns & Bell.

The finest line of Dress Goods in the city at Burns & Bell, 71 Fifth street.
Also, a full line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Shawls and Sacques.
Also, a large assortment of Linen Goods over Brussels at Fifty cents.
The largest domestic assortment of Dry Goods at the lowest prices.

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Are offering unusual inducements in all kinds of groceries now. Tea at a quarter in the case as many can find a full month in trying. Choice, superior and fancy Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Spices, Canned Goods, Pickles, Preserves, &c. Don't forget the No. 59 Wood street.

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The Singer Sewing Machine.

The only machine which has ever given perfect satisfaction. For sale at 66 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, by the manufacturers' agent, who will be pleased to show the superiority of these over any other sewing machine in the world.

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Pure and fresh, direct from the springs, sold at the lowest rates at Manufacturers' Depot, No. 70 Market street.

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Sells the beautiful Florence Sewing Machine at No. 39 5th, Chief street, Room 3.

125 Dr. 1 Case New Style Gingham Very low, at Barker's.

Havana Tobacco.

Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Seed Leaves, Scrafts of Cotton Rinds, 79 Water street, New York; Nos. 7 and 9 Commercial street, corner of Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Standard and Brown Sheetings, Prints, Ticks, Denims, and various other goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., 67 and 69 Market street.

Hosiery and Gloves, an Immense Stock just received, extraordinary bargains, at Barker's.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following are the appointments of midshipmen at large for the year 1868, just ordered by the President: N. T. Jillson, California; Rogers H. Gall, Virginia; John C. Fremont, Jr., son of officer; Robert H. Fletcher, son of officer; Lewis Fletcher, son of officer; Jacob Wolfley, Ohio; Daniel F. Reiser, Maine; Thos. F. Dunn, Pennsylvania; Charles C. Fox, son of officer; Wm. Poulson per, Maryland.

The mail buses from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, and one from Chicago to Philadelphia, were both stolen Tuesday night from the train, which left Harrisburg at 9:30, and after the contents had been abstracted the buses were thrown into the canal, two miles below Harrisburg. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

The dramatic editor of the New York *Sun*, Jeremy Scrivenger, was badly beaten Tuesday night on the street, by a man claiming to be the husband of a German actress.

The busts of Mozart and Beethoven were unveiled Tuesday evening at the Boston musical festival of the Handel and Haydn Society. The festival was inaugurated with great success.

Judge Paschal, of Texas, on Tuesday presented to General Grant delegations of the Choctaw and Creek Indians. Among them were Messrs. Pychlin, Folsom, Mellatoe, Smith, Downing, Adler, Boynton, Keen, Scrasser and other influential aborigines. They expressed to General Grant their confidence, in behalf of the Southern Indians, in his administration of the laws and preserver order on the frontier, at a saving of twenty millions of dollars a year to the Government. They were referred to with great attention by the General, and requested to state their plans in writing.

The steamer Great Queen, from Panama, brings $720,000 in treasure. Everything at the Isthmus was quiet. A man named Peck was arrested on suspicion of selling spurious gold. A revolution occurred at Bolivar, but was speedily quelled. The yellow fever was increasing in Panama.

The Third Army Corps of the Union celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg, at Trenton, Tuesday. Genera Sickles was chosen President.

In the bankruptcy case of Robert Rathbone in New York on Tuesday, Judge Blatchford, after severely animadverting on the bankrupt's conduct in endeavoring to defraud his creditors by false representations and returns, refused him a discharge.

It is estimated that eight thousand men are now or lately have been on a strike in New York for an advance of fifty cents per day wages. Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, carmen, hatters, coopers and day laborers are connected with the movement. A force of police are stationed at the dock to preserve order.

It is said an official of the United States Government in Brooklyn has been fighting the cigar tax briskly of late, and has got himself into serious trouble. An investigation has been ordered. He is one of the noble internal revenue army of fifty thousand.

The suspension in New York of Mr. Wenman, the banker, it is said, affects not only the Penn interest but also several National banks in the interior of that State.

One of the most interesting irons which has ever taken place in New York, came off on the Fashion course, on Tuesday. It was for a purse of four hundred dollars, mile heats, best three in five, for horses that never beat 2:35 in harness. The track was heavy, and a cold wind ended in rain after three heats were trotted. Six horses started: Bradley, Bonner, Prince, Amber, Billy Lewis and Atlanta, the last two being distanced in the first heat. The first four stood as follows in each heat: First heat, Bonner, Prince, Amber, Bradley; second heat, Bradley, Bonner, Amber; third heat, Prince, Bradley, Bonner, Amber; fourth heat, Prince, Bradley, Bonner, Amber; fifth, dead heat between Prince and Bradley, Bonner third, Amber last; sixth heat, Bradley, Bonner, Prince third, Amber ruled out. Postponed to first fair day. Time: 2:33½, 2:33½, 2:33, 2:33½, 2:33½, 2:35¾.

A committee from the recent Fifth avenue Hancock meeting, of which Gen. Sheridan is chairman, waited on them to-morrow at Utica yesterday, by request of Gen. Sheridan.

The examination of Van Campen, late President of the Croton National Bank and First National Bank of Elmira, charged with embezzlement, commenced yesterday. He was held to bail for further investigation.

The Liberal Christians, consisting of Unitarians, Universalists, &c., are holding their annual conference in New York.

Samuel Rogers, Chas. Gutman and Gen. E. Salisbury, were arrested in New York for obtaining $1,872 from the People's Bank by a forged check, purporting to be signed by the latter's father.

Samuel Mills was hanged yesterday at Haverhill, New Hampshire, for the brutal murder of an old man named Maxwell, at Fremont. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold.

The New York canals are fairly open, though still in need of heavy repairs. Boats are rapidly going Eastward, but the canal from Rome to Utica is literally jammed with boats.

The steamer Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall, brings California passengers and $400,000 in treasure.

Colonel Fabens and Senor Jesserun, Dominican Ambassadors to the United States Government in connection with the sale of Samana, have arrived in New York.

The brig E. W. Grice, which left Alta Vela February 16 for Baltimore, with fifteen passengers, is supposed lost with all on board.

General George F. Boal and Hon. Luther Curtis were chosen delegates to the National Republican Convention from the second district of Maine yesterday.

The New York Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die*. The Assembly before adjournment adopted resolutions protesting against any act of Congress infringing upon the Judiciary and rights of citizens, believing that the evidence before the court of impeachment had established the innocence of Andrew Johnson, and the acquittal would be a crime against republican government. The State charity bill as passed retains the appropriations for the Roman Catholics, and gives $30,000 to charity schools.

A convention of those favoring imparting manhood suffrage, and opposed to the action of the Maryland Republican State Convention of the 6th of March, met at new Assembly Rooms, Baltimore, yesterday. Seventeen counties were represented, some, however, having but one representative. Nearly one-half the delegates were colored. Judge Bond was elected President, with four Vice Presidents, one of whom was colored. A full delegation to the Chicago Convention was appointed, and an electoral ticket for the State chosen. An address was adopted defending the action of the Convention, and attacking the Frank Street Theater Convention and Republican State Central Committee.

A dispatch from Montreal says the tug Enfield capsized near Sorel, Tuesday. Captain Branch and a fireman were drowned.

The steamships St. Lawrence, from London, and the Moravian, from Liverpool, have arrived at Quebec.

Gov. English was inaugurated at New Haven yesterday. His message to the Connecticut Legislature charges Congress with arrogating constituting itself the sole exponent of the popular will, and with practically asserting in supremacy over the Constitution itself. He condemns the action of Congress relative to the Supreme Court and impeachment of the President. If Congress is supreme, a revolution has been accomplished, and we no longer live under a Government of written powers to support. This is the ordeal through which the country is passing. It is not the pen or wisdom to hide its dangers, they demand the exercise of the highest patriotism of the American people, with them at last the decision rests. The finances are satisfactory, and its school funds and charitable institutions are flourishing. The message recommends the revision of the Constitution in 1869, to correct the irregularities existing in representation.

The jury in the Cincinnati case not yet agreed. Judge Ingraham during yesterday instructed them that the crime of killing without premeditation in the heat of passion is manslaughter in the third degree, and if they believe it to be the fact, they might convict the prisoner of that offense.

It is understood the test oath will not be required of the Georgia legislative members, and the Legislature will be convened at Mill's Indianola as a provisional body, and there adjourn to Atlanta.

The steamers City of Boston, New York and Berlin, from Europe, arrived at New York yesterday.

General Buchanan has ordered the assembling of the Texas Constitutional Convention on June 1st, instead of the 15th, as previously ordered.

The postponed test on Fashion Course was resumed yesterday morning, and after another dead heat in 2:36, between Bradley and Foster, it was won by Bradley in straight heats.

The nominees of the Connecticut Republican Legislative Caucus were ratified in the various offices yesterday.

To-day the Southern Methodist Bishops will hold their annual meeting in Louisville. Nine Bishops will be present. Their solemn proceedings are to be kept private. There will be public worship daily.

CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, May 5, 1868.

We get the pulse of Commercial here by the Lawrence Railroad every morning at nine o'clock, I guess about as soon as some of your city subscribers receive it. As I read it every day, I notice requests for "grain and fruit prospects." As we have sometimes a little flurry of winter in summer, I have kept from writing till now. There never was a better prospect for fruit of all kinds in Washington county than the present. This is not claimed as one of the best counties for grain in the State, but for minerals, wild, cattle and horses it may be ranked as an A No. 1 of time. Our farmers are putting out large breadths of spring crops with bright prospects of reaping a large reward, which, if realized, will be better for business than all the legislators in the land.

J. G. L.

The Prospect of Presbyterian Reunion.

The New York *Observer* (O. S.) School Presbyterian) regards some signs in the ecclesiastic horizon as not hopeful. It hesitatingly declares that the reunion of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church should be consummated at an early day. The Rev. Dr. E. W. Patterson, of Chicago, the most influential of the district of the New School in the West, has taken strong grounds against reunion, and has published his views. Another bad sign is that the Brooklyn Presbytery (New School) has sent an overture to the approaching Assembly asking for unqualified disapproval who has taken public and decided ground against reunion—Rev. Dr. Spear. He holds that the doctrine, Difference of opinion does not destroy the unity of the Spirit" are as wide and distinctly pronounced, that union in peace is impracticable. As an offset to the views of Dr. Patterson and the facts of the Brooklyn Presbytery, the following positions are to be urged:

First. That uniformity of opinion is impracticable in any church, and that in any church of which intelligent, reasoning men are members.

Second. If all the Calvinistic branches of the Presbyterian family in the United States were now merged into one ecclesiastical body there would be in that body as substantial and close and sincere unity of faith and practice as in any other church, Protestant or Romanist, now on earth.

Every church now in the world has its old school and its new school. It is the law of the human mind. In the realm of the intellect, as in nature as in religion. These activities may, and do, at times, diverge so far that division or reformation is inevitable. But the Presbyterian family of the United States at this time there is such substantial accord as to justify, and therefore to command, organic union. In requiring minor conditions, brotherly love, spiritual life and earnest faith in God and the Church as the body of Christ. With the Master's spirit the disciples will come together.

Progress of Reconstruction in Equatorial Africa.

The Rev. Albert Bushnell, American missionary, writes from Gaboon, February 20th, to the *Evangelist*, New York, as follows: There have been outbreaks of heathen cruelty recently at Kamoni, the capital of Asimito, on the occasion of the king's death, when, it is supposed, two or three thousand women were buried on the altars of superstition. Also at Ashimbitsie the English have encountered the grossest cruelties. And at Old Calabar king Archibong, who is well known to us, has been murderously cutting off heads in spite of the united efforts of the French missionaries and foreign residents. The heads of Africa are full of the habitations of cruelty.

During the two years' administration of Admiral de Langle, French jurisdiction has been extended considerably in the southward of Gaboon, and now includes the Cape Lopez and Kama countries. On his departure for France the other day, in an address to the foreign residents here, he advised here pleasing testimony to the good work accomplished by our mission, and seemed as of his hearty sympathy and promised to advocate our cause at home.

First Communion of the Prince Imperial of France.

The preparations of the Prince Imperial of France to make his first communion are being actively prosecuted by his chaplain and tutors. A magnificent prayer book for the Prince has just been completed by M. La Rose, under instructions from the Empress. The work has all been done by hand, and comprises one hundred and twenty-five pages. The drawings are in Gothic style, and are gems of art. Notwithstanding there are the title page and the beginning of each chapter, the first words in each case surrounded by golden foliage of such richness that, at first, the pages seem to be massively inlaid with gold. The calligraphy is in round hand, and the colors, arranged so that the Gothic drawings is beautiful. The whole work reflects the highest credit on M. La Rose, who has thus proved himself to be the first master in the Gothic style of book illumination.

A New York paper tells of the following incident in the recent disaster on the Erie Railroad: "C. C. Dike, of Brooklyn, was among the terribly wounded, having gone down the precipice one hundred feet in the sleeping car, which was completely demolished and "Dike's legs were broken—one of them in two places—and he was helplessly wedged in under the debris. Miss Augusta Hansen, a pupil of Ingham University, who was on her way to New York on the unfortunate train, saw the condition of Mr. Dike, and with the bravery and fortitude of a Grace Darling plunged to the rescue of the wounded man, who was fast falling a victim to the flames of the burning car, seized him, and by a miraculous power dragged him by her muscular force out of the jaws of death to a place of safety. The noble girl sprained her ankle and wrist in the effort, but was unconscious of any injury to herself until her work was accomplished. Mr. Dike is a man of one hundred and eighty pounds weight, and how the hand strength to remove him, completely baffles us, we, in a mystery.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

Division of Gladstone's Resolutions.

Meeting of Tories in St. James Hall.

Indemnity Demanded from Japan.

Diplomatic Relations Broken Off Between France and Tunis.

Diplomatic Relations Broken Off.

LONDON, May 6.—France has suddenly broken off all diplomatic relations with Tunis, for alleged repeated outrages on the French residents in that country.

Cession of Territory.

LONDON, May 6.—The entire domain belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company is to be handed to the Crown.

The Irish Church Question.

A division is expected in the House of Commons to-morrow, 7th inst., on the remainder of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Irish Church.

Meeting of Tories.

A meeting was held in St. James Hall in favor of the continuance of the Irish church establishment. The attendance was immense and the proceedings noisy. The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury occupied the chair, and the platform was crowded with prominent members of the Tory party. The Arch-Bishop, on taking the position, made a speech on the object of the meeting. The Lord Mayor then rose and moved a series of resolutions in favor of continued unity of the State and church, which were seconded by the Bishop of Oxford. The Arch-Bishop of York also presented resolutions to the effect that an attempt to overthrow the Irish church was an attack upon the church of England, and a movement toward the establishment of Papacy in the country. There was much tumult and confusion at this point. The resolutions were finally adopted, and the meeting separated.

Suits Presented Entered.

LONDON, May 6.—A suits presented was entered by the Attorney General, in the case of Bulwer, vs. the same parties who withdrew against Burke and other Clerkenwell conspirators.

Indemnity Demanded.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the United States Minister to Japan, General Van Valkenburg, is at Osaca, and has made a demand upon the Mikado for indemnity for the damage occasioned to the property of American citizens in the late disturbance. He is supported in his demand by the French envoy and by the presence of a portion of the American and French fleets.

Chester Races.

LONDON, May 6.—At the Chester races, the Chester cup was won by Hodgman's Paul Jones; Goodwood was second.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, May 6.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and account. Five-twenties closed at 73¾@73¾. Illinois Central closed at 83@84.

United States Bonds Firm in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, May 6.—5-20 bonds firmer at 76¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Evening, May 6.—Bourse dull; Rentes declined 50 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 6.—Cotton closed heavy; middling uplands 12¼@12½; middling Orleans 12¼@12½; sales of the day 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady. Corn firmer and advanced to 29s 6d.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Petroleum dull and declined 1d; refined 1s declined for prompt; 1s 6d for January and February; refined quoted at 1s 6d.

Pittsburg Extra Bonds and Wagner, nominally unchanged at 94.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, May 6.—Petroleum firm at 49 francs.

METHODISM.

General Conference at Chicago.

Admission of Southern Delegates.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The Conference assembled at nine o'clock, and was opened in the usual manner.

The following resolution was presented and referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to report to this General Conference the propriety of amending part first, section 2d, of the Discipline, so as to read as follows: "Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Annual Conference from admitting persons into full connection and ordination in the Annual Conference in the bounds of which they reside, without requiring them to travel the four years of probation."

Rev. Dr. Haven, from the Committee on Lay Delegation, made a statement in regard to the presentation of portions of the Conference journal to the Secretary.

Rev. W. H. Goode, of Indiana, offered a resolution on the subject of trustees who locate ministers, thereby allowing the recent reconstructions of the Peace Commissioners. Referred.

Rev. J. L. Smith, of Northern Indiana, offered a resolution suggesting the propriety of a commissioner to the General Conference, as early as practicable, whether in their judgment the Episcopal Board should be strengthened by the election and consecration of additional Bishops. Laid.

Dr. Trimble asked that all papers relating to dismissing Episcopacy be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Dr. Fox thought all papers on that subject belonged more properly to the Committee on Itinerancy. After considerable discussion the Conference determined that the Committee on Itinerancy had jurisdiction over the matter.

The special committee on the admission of Southern delegates reported in part, recommending the admission of delegates from Conferences to be located with all the rights of delegates in this body except the rights of voting, and that the basis they represent be ratified by the General Conference with all the rights and privileges of the same.

Dr. Thayer, of Boston, moved to amend so as to admit them on that part of the report which relates to the rights to be Southern delegates.

Dr. Foster explained, stating that so far as they have reported, the committee are unanimously agreed; on the question of the rights of the delegates to a seat, the committee desired further time to consider.

Rev. Dr. Reddy offered a substitute for the report of the Committee, stating firstly the facts in regard to the organization of these Conferences by the Bishops, affirming the action to be regular and legal, and admitting their representatives to a seat, with the rights and privileges of members of this body. Dr. Reddy spoke on the subject at some length, declaring that the report of the minority committee evaded the only point of any importance, and that the substitute that proposed to pay these delegates the same compensation of an honorary membership. If they had no vote should be withheld, he (Reddy) would not accept such a compliment were he a delegate from the South.

Dr. Reddy went into a legal argument to show that these conferences in the South were legally constituted, and that their representatives were entitled to every right of membership in this body.

The Chair announced that according to the rules Dr. Reddy's time was out. A motion was made that he be allowed to proceed. An amendment was then passed suspending the fifteen minute rule during this morning.

At this stage of the proceedings the Conference got into great confusion, and nearly an hour was consumed in extricating itself from the entanglement.

Dr. Reddy was finally permitted to finish his argument, after which the whole subject was laid on the table and made the order for to-morrow.

Dr. A. M. Osborn, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report, which was adopted. Adjourned.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

A Thieving Bridegroom that was to be—Pugilists and Coal Miners' Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 6, 1868.

A young scamp in New Castle, who was to have been married this morning, decamped last night with his would-be wife's money and baggage. Officers are on his track.

The pugilists in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling mill here have struck. The strike among the miners in this valley is general. About fifteen hundred are out at Mineral Ridge and have been out about six weeks—no prospects of their going in soon.

VENANGO OIL REGIONS.

Flowing Well Struck on Scrubgrass Island.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VENANGO CITY, May 6, 1868.

This morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a flowing well was struck on Scrubgrass Island. The well is known as the Hoover well, and it is now flowing at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day. The Russell torpedo was used on the occasion, and the success of the well is claimed as a triumph for this invention.

J. R.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE ARGUMENT CLOSED.

Mr. Bingham's Concluding Remarks.

Galleries Applaud and are Cleared.

The Late Rumors of Defection.

They are Traced to their Source.

Senator Wilson's Proposition to Mr. Wade.

Thaddeus Stevens's Personal Explanation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1868.

Towards the close of Mr. Bingham's speech, the attendance of all present was noticed on him. He seemed to be in his best mood and the audience was evidently greatly moved by his words. With the close of his last sentence a murmur of hearty approval ran over the assembly, and in one portion of the gallery there was a laughing of hands begun and the applause of this kind immediately broke out unchecked. The Chief Justice rose and in a very excited manner called for order, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries. The whole thing had been involuntary and was stopped in a moment, but the order for clearing the galleries was published in. Fifteenth were sent out, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was about to execute the order when Mr. Bingham asked that the gentlemen were taking over the proceedings in a general way in a back part of the Senate chamber. After a few moments the order was countermanded. Mr. Morrill said to Mr. Fessenden, "after all my remonstrance, I guess we had better have a back door." Mr. Fessenden replied, "Very well, replied Fessenden, which the whole country was regaled yesterday." Senator has stated the other at his rooms for any purpose whatever.

The reports of a caucus or convention of Republican Senators a break of the Republican line as regards the impeachment trial, and that the party is contracting is certainly looked for from Saturday for the action of impeachment. Republican circles were strongly convinced about it, and several of the Senators who have been counted as sure for conviction have declared that they will not vote for it. Another Senator, who has been counted as sure for conviction, declared that he would not be influenced by the action of others, but would vote for conviction or acquittal as he thought right. After two days, it seemed to be wholly unfounded. It originated in the hostile brain of Mr. Hawkins Taylor, who is not a member of the Senate, and has no standing in this matter. He had informed his friends that on Tuesday evening Mr. Trumbull and the doubtful Senators would meet at Mr. Trumbull's house for a party given there and would, at its end of midnight, Mr. Taylor knew he knew any of the Senators named would be present, and that any such meeting was purely his story. After two days, it seemed to be generally understood that the whole story was a canard, and that no such meeting was held. Then on Tuesday evening he had assembled, and the Senators named were present at the party given by Mr. Trumbull, but no Senator discussed all the impeachment and reporters gathered outside. No one in either House had participated in the party, but the party nevertheless came up for discussion with the Chief Justice and Senators, and finally never became a party given more and worse, and in lead of adding Mr. Taylor how

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the state, and goes daily to more bona fide country subscribers than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Foundery, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $15.

In clubs of twenty the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 15 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

MR. WADE is pleading for the acquittal of the President, and desires to "put on record" the opinion "that the Republican party would be strengthened rather than weakened by the acquittal of the President." Judging from Mr. WADE's course of late, this would be the very reason that would reconcile him to the conviction of the President and the premature dismissal of his life-time friend, Mr. SEWARD. When he pleads for an act on the ground that the Republican party will be the gainer, to say the least it is time to be suspicious.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN appears to be the object of much of the interest relating to impeachment just at present. From the first it has been said that should he determine to go for acquittal, the danger would be that enough others would join him to determine the verdict,—and it is due to truth to say, also, that it was in the same breath said, that while his motives would be pure, those of some of his followers would not be free from question. Now what part—if any—of this speculation is true or false, is unknown to us; but it is noticeable that as the end draws near the original report apprehensive concerning the distinguished Maine Senator is strengthened, though we do not believe that the rumor of his complete detection rests on any known fact.

It is apparent that the outsiders at Washington have so mixed the verdict with the question of the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago, that they have come to regard the two inseparable. Prudently how this is on the inside, we have no definite information; but we are prepared to believe that, considering that average human nature is the same in a United States Senator as in the occupant of the private walks of life, the two are somewhat mixed on the outside also. In fact, we are prepared to believe that whatever doubts exist about the verdict grow out of the supposed effect on the Vice Presidential nomination. It seems to have been quite generally accepted that the conviction of JOHNSON will nominate WADE for Vice President. Such a conclusion presupposes a good many things, some of them not altogether creditable to the parties most immediately interested. The argument is simply, that in the event of conviction MR. WADE will have the wherewith to influence enough delegates at Chicago to nominate himself, which argument, of course, carries with it the supposition that there are enough ready to be thus influenced, and that he is not above the business of influencing them. However this may be, we are not prepared to say; but while we are not yet compelled to believe that there is good ground for it, we shall resist the conclusion. That men are disposed to worship the rising sun, whenever convinced of its identity, is indisputable; but for the present at least, we will not believe that this heedless corrupt motives and servile motive mongers.

As for the verdict itself, we have no serious doubts what it will be. Had we such doubts we should be almost led to question what we have a right to expect in regard to the gravest interests in the land. Not one in a hundred of the stories set afloat concerning the course of certain Senators have had foundation in truth, though for the moment they have had the effect to disturb the equanimity of the most sanguine believer in the conviction of the President. Happily the result cannot be long postponed, even if there were a disposition to postpone it.

"INTRIGUES AGAINST GRANT."

We have the authority of the New York *Times* for the statement that there exist "intrigues in Washington to bring about the nomination of some other man than GRANT." We have no doubt of it. Washington would not be Washington and our politics would be something more or less than they are, if such intrigues did not exist. There were intrigues "in Washington" and elsewhere, to bring about the nomination of some other man than Mr. LINCOLN, when he run the last time, and it is altogether probable that had he lived, he would have been intrigued against to the very last. But the intrigues against him were utterly futile; and so they will be against GRANT. He is stronger than any combination that can be formed; and simply because the people have confidence in his manhood, good sense and ability. That he is not Radical enough for some and too Radical for others, is not improbable; but that he fairly represents the average sentiment of the Republican party and thousands of others outside of the organization, is entirely certain. If he did not, there might be some danger of the success of the intrigues referred to. We look for the nomination of GRANT without a division and by acclamation. Time should be the key-note for the convention throughout. If intrigues against GRANT there are, they will be unfortunate friends to have, and we may safely conclude that it will be sufficient reason for rejecting a candidate that has been found connecting with them.

ANOTHER GRAND RAILWAY COMBINATION.

It is difficult to keep pace with the rapid changes and complications in railway matters, growing out of the great struggle for the carrying trade from the west to tide water. The latest combination is now shadowed in an unconfirmed paragraph, which states that the managers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have determined to change the gauge of the road from a broad to a narrow gauge, in order to bring it into closer connection with a majority of the Eastern roads. The importance of this announcement cannot be fully appreciated by the public generally yet, should the change be made, it will affect the whole railway system of Pittsburgh. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad extends from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and, differing in width of gauge, could have no connection with other roads leading into Cincinnati. The adoption of the broad gauge, whatever may have been the motive, has proved a mistake, as narrow gauge roads have multiplied in all directions, and much of the business which should have gone from Cincinnati to Saint Louis, over the most direct route (the Ohio and Mississippi) has been diverted over narrow gauge roads. But to obviate this, is not the main point to be gained. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, by the Pan Handle and connecting lines, (the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Cincinnati Railroad,) now runs its cars from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and by a change of gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi, these cars can be run through to St. Louis, and thence over the Pacific Railroad. This would form a grand combination indeed, and would necessarily give rise to counter projects on the part of rival lines for the carrying trade between the East and the West. The Pennsylvania Road would doubtless be largely benefitted by such a consummation. That the arrangement has considerably progressed we are assured, and that the scheme cannot fail to be viewed with decided interest by the railroad world in general and competing routes in particular, cannot be doubted.

"SATANIC WHITE NIGGER MOBS."

That high toned Democrat and elegant gentleman, familiarly called "BIANCA POSTMASTER," who, on his passage through this city, on a recent occasion, was so highly lauded for his intellectual and social qualities by his contemporary, the *Post*, prints the following choice morceaux in a late number of his paper:

"If Southern or Democratic journals and speakers in using the phrase against the Satanic white nigger mobs of Grant, or Grantism, Radicalism, and such like, mean to allude to the Ku Klux Klan, we, Democrats, would thank them as good for evil and the devil."

Isn't this sarcasm? Who ever heard of a modern Democrat who was in the slightest danger of mixing with Christian Associations, Aid Societies or Mission Clubs? "BIANCA" must be poking fun at the "Democratic journals and speakers." The *Post* has not yet "warned" its readers, in accordance with the injunction of this great Apostle of Democracy, and until it does we shall adhere to the belief that the quotation above is sarcasm!

Mr. Chase Complains of Mr. Tilton.

In a letter to the Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman*, Mr. W. Brown gives us some interesting particulars concerning Mr. Chase's position, and something interesting about Mr. Tilton's "folded banner" article in the *Independent*. The writer says he visited the Chief Justice on the 17th ult., and here we quote what he says took place:

"Very soon after I entered the room, the Chief Justice asked me if I had seen the article. To an affirmative answer he replied: 'Mr. Tilton has done me a great injustice. He has done me the greatest injury of friendship, and I looked finely to him. I had taken a position which I felt sure, that I stood in no unenviable position, and on political matters possessed no little influence with the party, and that the party as a party as either men or measures. This is all I said to Mr. Tilton. He then made such insinuations, I considered, as that I gave my opinions for them. After some further conversation, I left, and I considered that I had ended. 'I am a thorough Radical, but I am no enemy to the President.'

As to suffrage, we have the authority of Mr. Brown for saying the Chief Justice is for making it universal, and would balance it with universal amnesty, and of course maintain the public credit,—and here is what he said he would do had he the power:

"I would recommend to Congress to amend the constitution, so as to make specie payment indispensable. I would do it unconditionally, but one month is announced. Individuals and corporations have been allowed to make their contracts in specie, and I would not violate the sanctity of those contracts. I would not pervert men's confidence in the government. I would not violate the public faith, and the public faith is violated when specie payment is not made."

Since Mr. Brown assures us that this report of the interview is wholly unknown to Mr. Chase, the public stands in danger of being afflicted with either the non-sensical one complaining that Mr. Brown like Mr. Lincoln, has violated his hospitalities by reporting conversations what he saw and heard at Mr. Chase's house.

The University of Pennsylvania.

This institution has been struggling in process for some years, and the pride and wealth of Philadelphia seem inadequate to relieve it. The building is shabby compared with other college edifices, the attendance of students is extremely limited, and there are very few signs of signs about it. It suffers in comparison with Yale and Harvard because it lacks both money and friends. The institution contains but a few over a hundred students, and although it ranks fourth in the total number of students, compared with ten other similar institutions in the country, its academical department ranks ninth, the University of Chicago alone falling below it. Statistics show that Philadelphia sends fewer students to college anywhere than either New York or Boston, and even Chicago, with less than one-third the population, sends one-half as many students. Philadelphia will have to endow her University from poverty, or lose her available reputation for progress in educational matters.

A Guess.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper gives what purports to be an estimate of the vote on the outlet, based on "the notes of one of the ablest statesmen in Congress," who has afforded us the trial from first to last:

For construction—Ashburn, Cameron, Cassidy, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Morrill, of Vermont, Morrill, of Maine, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Warner, Williams, Wilson, Yates—36.

For acquittal—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson and Van Winkle—9.

Excluding Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, who will undoubtedly vote on the final judgment, if his vote is demanded.

The above estimate includes the whole Senate, and differs—of which things six is a two and third vote. It ought to be added that the votes of Messrs. Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson and Van Winkle are confidently claimed for conviction by leading men from their respective States.

The St. Louis *Democrat* calls attention to the fact that immediately after the Radical victory in Arkansas, the bonds of the State rose very rapidly in the market. Precisely the same thing occurred in Tennessee, and in this State everybody remembers that our bonds were selling below seventy-five before the election of 1866, and instantly after that election jumped ten per cent., and have since risen to 109, with fifteen per cent. back interest paid. Again, in Arkansas the papers at once begin to talk of the prospect of having the long-mulled railroads completed, and capital hitherto unwilling to invest in a State so unsettled, begins to look into its enterprises. Precisely the same result has followed political victories in Tennessee and Missouri. In a word, Radical victory means restoration of credit, revival of business, re-establishment of industry, development of resources, building of railroads, order, prosperity and peace.

It seems that the appropriation of $2,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, which the city has long been accustomed to, passed by the Assembly and now before the Senate, was inserted without even the knowledge, much less the request, of the officers of the Association. On hearing that such a provision was contemplated, they immediately addressed the following letter to the President of the Senate:

NEW YORK, May 1, 1868.

HON. H. R. WOODRUFF, President of the Senate:

I understand that the last day for this city now to act upon the appropriation bill for the year 1868 is Saturday. The Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York have not asked for any appropriation, and do not desire any. We respectfully ask that the name of this Association be stricken from the bill, and that no appropriation be made for its benefit. We are willing to rely upon the voluntary contributions of our friends for the means to carry on our work.

Respectfully yours,

S. V. B. HOUGH, Jr., President.
WM. E. DODGE, Jr., Secretary.

The Committee appointed by the Clarion Valley Railroad meeting, at Canonsburg, will visit Philadelphia this week for the purpose of consulting the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, relative to the completion of the Valley road. If the result of the conference be favorable, it is expected the road will be open to travel before the end of the present year.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* says Winona, a neighboring town, has succeeded in securing the location of the Southern Minnesota Railroad shops at that point, and the work will be commenced at once. The Winona people have subscribed $100,000 to the Southern Minnesota road, and the work is now progressing.

If Mr. Seward has done that he may count himself a rich man henceforth.

The delegates and alternates to the Chicago Convention from Pennsylvania are requested by Hon. G. A. Grow, Chairman of the State Central Committee, to send their postoffice addresses as soon as possible to him, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. K. KELLEY, of Washington county, attorney of William McKennan, Esqr. as Chicago delegate, will go to the Chicago Convention.

Great preparations are making for the coming racing season at Jerome Park, commencing on the 19th of June. Among the horses entered in the several competitors are Stonewall Jackson and General McClellan. On the first day, the Fordham, Belmont and Hopeful stakes are to be run, concluding with the premium stakes. On the second day there will be two premium races, with the Westchester cup and a selling cup. Third day, hunters' stake, selling race and a premium. Fourth day, a Jockey Club handicap, a hurdle stakes and two scrub races.

The Eastern Penitentiary.

The thirty-ninth annual report of this institution has been published. During the past year two hundred and ninety-one convicts have been received and two hundred and thirty-four discharged, leaving six hundred and twenty-six at the close of the year. These figures show an increase of crime in the eastern part of the State, as compared with former years. The managers make several important suggestions in regard to the management of criminals. They recommend a division of the crime of larceny into degrees, which would no doubt be a proper subject for legislation. If a man steals a sack of flour to save his family from starvation, he commits a "penitentiary offense" just as fully as the professional thief who robs a bank, and the lesser offender often gets the greater sentence. We cannot see any good reason why the law should not make distinctions in the crime of larceny as well as in that of murder. The intent or motive might as properly be considered in one case as in the other, and the punishment made more in accordance with the degree of guilt. The idea advanced by the managers in their report is, to make as few acts criminal, and as few persons criminals as the safety of society will justify. Every one who steals is a thief, but all thieves are not deserving of the same degree of punishment. The punishment being in proportion to the crime, the prisoner would be left to its full operation, and the efforts to obtain pardon, based upon excessive imprisonment, would be avoided. The report further suggests that each county be required to erect its own prison for the punishment of all offenses of the lesser degrees of crime, the penalty for which would not render the prisoner liable to that social proscription which falls upon the penitentiary convict after his release. Once an individual has been branded by society, he is likely to live ever after in disregard of its laws, and any legislation that will diminish the number thus to be degraded, will prove beneficial.

The American Legion of Honor in Mexico.

A correspondent writing from the City of Mexico, gives a history of the "Legion of Honor," a body of American soldiers who have been aiding President JUAREZ in re-establishing republicanism in Mexico. High pay and large bounty was offered those who would enter the service, and the Legion was organized in Chihuahua, in September, 1866. The pay and bounty fell far short of that promised them, and it appears that only forty-seven officers were enlisted under the Mexican flag. All those had served in the United States army, save one who was a Confederate officer. They ranked from Lieutenant Colonel down to Sergeant in the Mexican service. The correspondent asserts that MIRAMON and others supposed the Legion to number over four hundred. When he was taken prisoner at QUERETARO he expressed surprise on learning that they were so few, and declared that, had he not supposed from the number of shots they fired (they had six shooting rifles) that there were many hundreds of them, he would have pressed the pursuit and captured JUAREZ and his cabinet. From this it appears that only one-tenth of the Legion, although few in number, rendered an important service to JUAREZ and his party.

Verdicts for the Commonwealth.

In the Dauphin County Court, in session at Harrisburg, on Monday, the following important cases were heard and disposed of by Judge PEIRCE:

Commonwealth vs. Central Petroleum Company. Feigned defendant in New York, organized and came into Pennsylvania under the act of 1863, allowing foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State. This act repealed that of 1861, which in turn in 1865 repeals the act of 1861 (with a saving of vested rights) and subjects all foreign corporations to the same taxes as companies incorporated by the State. Suit brought by the Auditor General to recover $1,000 due to the State from the departments settled an account against defendants under the act of 1868 for a tax on their capital stock. Defendants contended that the act of 1863 was still in force between them and the State, that they were induced to commence operations in Pennsylvania upon the faith of the act, and that the subsequent repeals of 1865, materially altering the relations between the company and State, violated this contract and was therefore unconstitutional. Verdict for Commonwealth for $1,000 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Dale Farm Oil Company. Suit was brought against the defendants for bonus on charter amounting to $1,375. An act passed in 1857 exempts oil companies from all taxes on their capital stock without limit as to amount, and further provides that the companies shall pay a bonus only upon their authorized capital, which shall be ascertained from the gross net earnings of the company realized after the passage of this act. Defendants reduced their capital stock from $1,000,000 to $250,000, and claimed that no profits had been realized. Verdict for Commonwealth for $24.

Commonwealth vs. Glasgow Oil Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $720 25.

Commonwealth vs. Aluminous Iron Company. Verdict for the Commonwealth for $6,207 87.

Commonwealth vs. Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $611 35.

Commonwealth vs. Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $11,970 00.

Commonwealth vs. Dickson Manufacturing Company. Verdict for Commonwealth for $7,494 27.

In these cases settlements were made against delinquents for taxes on "net earnings or income" under the act of April 30, 1864. The act exempts from the payment of the tax in question all companies paying a tax to the Commonwealth on their "dividends." Defendants are obliged, under the act of April 12 1859, to pay a tax on their capital stock, which is computed by the amount of their "dividends." Have contended that the tax on net earnings, under the act of April 12, 1859, were a tax on "dividends" within the meaning of the act of April 30, 1864. The Supreme Court has rendered worthless to be entered for the Commonwealth.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Cameron.

The Washington correspondent of the Manchester (New York) *Democrat* writes as follows concerning two distinguished public servants. Mr. Wade is not one to make up his mind at last not in sight or hearing of anybody. He is compelled to hear much about it, but is at least as to what he intends or hopes to do. Mr. Cameron, they say, is determined to put a Pennsylvanian into the Cabinet. He waits on Mr. Wade, sits in his room at the capitol, keeps an eye on him all day I saw, and perhaps all night, which I cannot aver—Nobody, it is said, easily gets a strictly private interview with Wade, for Mr. Cameron is there. Perhaps Wade is just as well satisfied not to have private interviews. If vigilance and persistence are a guaranty of success, Mr. Cameron's man is sure of success. A gentleman remarked to me that he did not see anything great in Wade's position as Senator. I said I'll look into the pocket of the man; then he would see greatness concentrated. But if Pennsylvania furnishes a new Cabinet officer, may we not expect to see Wade's name in the list of names and opportunities with an occurrence which indicates entire faith in impeachment.

How Many will Decide the Question.

There are now fifty-three members of the Senate. Forty-three are Republicans and eleven Democrats. To convict the President will require the votes of two-thirds of those present at the time the question is finally decided. If every Senator should then be in attendance, or if one or two only should be absent, the two-thirds will be thirty-six. If three should happen to be absent, it will require four to make the two-thirds. Every Senator, however, is now in Washington, and though some of them have been temporarily detained by sickness since the trial began, we believe they are now all in such health that they can be in their places.

Wade Brown, the treasurer, reported that he had seen steaks cut from a living cow by soldiers, and eaten raw, and the animal driven on west, the story threw doubt, in most minds, on all his statements, and his book was read for a generation as a book of lively invention rather than as an exhibit of facts. Forge to say, the English now in Abyssinia fully confirm the old hero-stories, and the correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* has more than once seen British soldiers gathering the flesh from off living beef for their own immediate eating.

The Havana fire department is a military organization in the form of a battalion, with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and company officers. The force is 1,200 strong, four-fifths being firemen, and although seamen are compelled to join there is no pay. The companies with their hose and engines parade every Sunday morning and are drilled in military style. The machines are of a decidedly primitive manufacture, there are no hooks or ladders, and the whole affair is disorganized and inefficient.

Even since women left off wearing bonnets, and substituted for them a bit of pasteboard, covered with some thin stuff, on the top of the head, and fastened under the chin with ribbon or a strap, we have had painful diseases, sarcasms, has prevailed among them to an extent never known before. This fact, however, has no influence upon the fashion; and we presume that for months to come cases of neuralgia will be as innumerable, as obstinate, and as profitable to physicians, as they are at present.

The new Tabernacle at Salt Lake City has proved too small to hold the audiences of Saints that seek admission to it. But 10,000 at the utmost can now be assembled within its walls. Brigham Young has announced that it would be necessary to have a gallery in the Tabernacle to accommodate the people. To meet this difficulty, the building might be made to hold 15,000 people, and the improvement suggested will be probably effected at some future time.

The London *Times* of the 20th says: "It is stated on competent authority that at this moment at least 40,000 workmanmen, cutlers, iron workers and others are 'at play'—that is on a strike, doing nothing, or perhaps worse than nothing, because they and their employers can not agree as to the wages which, in the present condition of trade, ought to be paid for work."

PERSONAL.

—Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored artist, has sent home from Italy a statuette group in marble of two figures illustrating the act of emancipation. It is on exhibition in Tremont street, Boston.

—A veteran of Trafalgar, James Dickson, is still living at Granton, Canada, in his one hundred and second year. He does his own work, chops his wood and cultivates a garden, and says he is "as lively as a cricket."

—A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, in writing of the will of John Jacob Astor, says: "We are led to refer to the oversight made in his will, which proves that great men will err; for that will was drawn by Daniel Lord, the best lawyer in New York at that time. Well, there has always been trouble between the families of William B. Astor and his sister, Mrs. Langdon, on this account, which has resulted in a lawsuit. Mr. Henry Day, son-in-law of Mr. Lord, is one of the attorneys."

—It was recently noted in Paris, on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's twelfth birthday, that he is the first heir apparent to the throne who for nearly a century has lived to be so old in that character. Louis XVI.'s son died in the Temple at the age of nine. Napoleon's son, the "King of Rome," was exiled at the age of three. The Duke of Bordeaux was scarcely ten when the revolution of July broke out. The Count de Paris was still a minor when Louis Phillipe fled from Paris in 1848.

—One of the vagaries of poor Train during his confinement in Dublin Jail has been to scrawl upon the walls of his cell a picture representing the British lion dead, and the American eagle perched on a ponderous pile of greenbacks, flapping his wings in exultation. In the background is a fair representation of the Capitol Buildings at Washington, where George Francis himself, wearing the stars and stripes as a necktie, and using the Fenian flag for a pocket handkerchief, appears, just opening his mouth to take the oath prescribed as President of the United States.

—The Dayton *Journal* says the great English Lawrence-Townley estate begins to look promising to the heirs in this country, of which there are several in Dayton. It is said that several leading English lawyers are willing to undertake the case and depend for their pay on the result of the suit. There is said to be a huge amount of property depending.

—The Prince of Wales, it is said, is in pecuniary difficulties, and finds it impossible to live upon his income of something like half a million per annum. It is said to be Mr. Disraeli's intention to ask, during the present session of Parliament, for a large increase, that he proposes to double the present allowance. Some reasons, other than the Prince's extravagance, must be assigned, it is believed that Mr. Disraeli means to urge also the extraordinary expense daily incurred by Irish trip, and other similar ones promised for the future. Also, that in a few months the Prince will have an addition to his family, when, having another mouth to feed, he will want more money.

—Susannah's testimony in the Judd divorce case has won back the attendance of the female spectators. It mainly tends to discredit the assertions of Mrs. Judd. Susannah says that Dr. Judd never saluted her, never put his arm around her, and never was locked in the room with her, the testimo that the gingerbread and cheese was eaten on one occasion when Mrs. Judd was absent, and that Mrs. Judd and Mr. Sperry was usually called "Brother Jack" by each member of the household. She also denies that she danced the Highland Fling, and, knowingly, never indulged in the dance. She danced something, utterly repudiates the assertion that she ever rode on "brother Jack's back, and that he ever "tested" her in the characteristic way. She also denies that Mrs. Judd experimented in her husband's face several times, that she once pulled out some of his whiskers, and that she ever swore at night by indecent language spoken through the key hole. Other testimony shows that Sperry was an excellent imitator of a frog, and that Mrs. Judd was fond of the "Frog Song" in "Operator." With this we arrive at the close of the important part of the testimony, and the odorous case will soon be completed by the counsel, when a evidently a divorce needed, and that very badly.

—From the following, which we quote from the New York correspondence of the Chicago *Journal*, it would appear that the suggestion we made a short time since, that Mr. Augustus Dickens also had an infelicitous marriage, was not far out of the way: "I have good authority for saying, what has already been stated in the newspapers, that the first Mrs. Augustus Dickens is at present residing in London, where she has lived since her husband deserted her. She is a sister of Mrs. Charles Dickens, and has the active and sentimental sympathy of Mrs. Dickens, and to-day knows no truer friend than he. Augustus was a scoundrel, and his brother Alfred was another. Both were addicted to strong drink, and extravagance threatened ruin and distress to himself and family. He finally was obliged to leave England on account of a dishonorable act, which it is said Charles Dickens could not forgive, and with his wife all intercourse between the brothers ceased. That Charles Dickens loved his brother, no one who has read his preface to the late edition of "Pickwick Papers" can doubt; and that he has cared for his brother's wife, and treated her as a friend, and the wife known appreciation of the circumstance will attempt to gainsay."

STATE NEWS.

The furniture and fixtures of the Jones House, Harrisburg, are being sold at auction, the proprietor intending to quit the business.

Gen. W. W. Irwin, State Treasurer, has retained Col. H. H. Taggart, the cashier of the late Bank of Pennsylvania.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia recommend the enlargement of the present prison, or the building of a new one, and the establishment of a house of correction.

There is a rumor that the detectives have got on the track of the Bensinghoff robbers at last. It is believed that most of the money will be recovered.

Samuel T. Shugert has been elected President of the Centre County Agricultural Society. The same organization has decided to purchase a piece of ground and erect a Building Rink, with a view of Bellefonte.

At the Greensburg borough election on Monday, the following ticket was elected without opposition: Chief Burgess, Henry Koiserig; Burgess, C. H. Stark; Assistant Burgesses, J. C. Rodey, G. A. Gibson, A. M. Kinger; School Directors—Wm. Wilson, John Laird, H. Gilchrist; Constable, Peter Everett; Town Clerk, Thos. McCabe.

The Auditor General is now prepared to furnish parties with blanks and instruction for obtaining pensions for the old soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows, authorized by the revising act of the last Legislature. Applicants must have served at least two months, or been disabled, or have engaged in a actual battle in said war, and must own not more than two hundred dollars in property, real or personal. Parties who received a gratuity under the act of 1856, repealed by the act of 1867, will only be entitled to the difference between the gratuity of forty dollars. Settlement will not be made till the first of July, by which time all claims filed will be adjudicated by the Auditor General.

The Lancaster *Daily Express*, one of the most readable papers published in the interior of the State, has donned a new dress, and looks bright and prosperous, as it deserves to be.

The mill at Colerain Forges was destroyed by fire a few days since, and several thousand bushels of grain were destroyed.

There is a mare in Brown township, Mifflin county, belonging to Mr. Peachy, which gave birth to a colt which has only one eye and one jaw.

A little boy named George Clements, residing in Susquehanna township, Juniata county, was severely cut off from the efforts of lock jaw produced by being struck with a whip on the cheek by his brother.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new court house in Meadville will take place on the 25th inst.

The order of United American Mechanics will hold a convention in Lancaster to-day, the 7th inst., for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a National orphan asylum for the children of deceased members of the order. The representation will be very large, embracing every State in the Union. All the councils will be entitled to a seat in the convention.

Gettysburg Lodge, No. 45 of the American Protestant Association, was organized in Reading on Monday evening.

Tuesday afternoon of last week, a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad fired the roof of a warehouse at Mill Creek, and the fire spread rapidly, completely destroying the following buildings: The warehouse occupied by A. Jones & Co., with $200 worth of fish and salt, some seventy bushels of grain belonging to Samuel Simpson, and some other property. The hotel (Buchanan's) kept by Mrs. Rodgers, about $1,500 in liquors, furniture, etc. No insurance. S. H. Shoemaker occupied a part of the hotel building, his loss was about $1,000 on property. No insurance. A tenement of his property occupied by Jesse Benton and family, with $200 worth of furniture, and some twenty bushels of potatoes. Loss $1,000. No insurance. Wm. Harrell lost $50 in clothing. Insurance. A large hotel stable with contents. The buildings were all owned by Samuel Simpson.

A dispatch to the Emporium *Press* says: The new mills, coal chutes, trestling, half a million feet of sawed sawed and seasoned lumber, and over a hundred tons of coal, belonging to the Winter Mountain Coal Company, were entirely consumed this day noon, April 28th. The saw mill had stopped for the noon to go to dinner about five minutes before the fire was discovered. In five minutes more the whole mill was wrapped in flames. The night was grand and awful. All the men in the village turned out and worked with a will, but all efforts were in vain to arrest the progress of the fires; but only succeeded in saving a few thousand feet of lumber coming off the fire from reaching the planing and blacksmith shop, and the new mill and lumber piles of the Keating Lumber Company, near by, and saved the store and dwellings opposite, by keeping them wet. The loss was immense. All except a huge pile of coal in the chutes was consumed in the short space of two hours. Loss about twenty thousand dollars. A large number of men were thrown out of employment.

FROM ALTOONA, PA.

Boiler Explosions—Experiments by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Queries, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., May 2, 1868.

The cause of the explosion of steam boilers has long since been the subject of scientific inquiry, and yet remains a mystery. The safety of the public in travel on land and water depends to a great extent upon this inquiry. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this subject under consideration at the present time, and are making their experiments at Kittanning Point. They have succeeded in blowing up one or two locomotives, but what their conclusions may be upon this question remains yet to be seen, as their experiments have, no doubt, not yet ended. The original idea on this subject was that cold water suddenly poured into a heated boiler caused such rapid contraction of the boiler as to produce explosion. This, however, seems not to be the case. What then is the cause, so that this evil be remedied? And just here, let me ask, why should not the general Government, imitating the liberality of companies and individuals in scientific enterprises, offer inducements to the craft of the land so as to attract its attention and invite competition, that this question may be successfully solved?

Now then, why should not the scientific mind, particularly at this moment, in view of the rapid construction of the Pacific Railroad, be called to the question of the adaptation of car wheel to the rail over which, or upon which it revolves? It would appear that the present structure of wheels and ralls are not in permanent harmony and style. The idea that brittle wheels running at a great speed and bearing immense burdens on soft as well as sometimes weak ralls, at a great risk of life and limb, is in our judgment crude. Then we have the defective system of journals and boxes. To revolve an iron journal, separated from a hard metal box, by a thin strip of sheep skin or other material, to relieve it from friction is unworthy the skill of the mechanical genius of the country, and a gross absurdity. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will continue these highly important experiments, so timely commenced.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The Milton, Northumberland county, *Minerva*, says: We understand that the Catawissa Railroad Company have concluded to extend their road from this place to Williamsport on this side of the river, passing through Mc. Ewensville and near Turbutville, thus tapping that rich agricultural region in the upper end of the county. This appears to us to be a good move. The single section of road between this place and Williamsport is now connected to do business with the roads—the Philadelphia and Erie, Catawissa and Northern Central—all of them doing a heavy freight business and having a fair amount of passenger traffic. The consequence is that the roads is continually blockaded with trains; every switch and side track is in use and much detention is caused thereby.

—Messrs. McCombs & Co., of New York, representing some $18,000,000 of capital, purpose to lease or buy the Mississippi Central Railroad, and put it in a condition to answer all the demands of business and to put it in connection with Northern lines. Messrs. McCombs & Co. are said to be connected with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which is looking for a through line to the Atlantic coast. Mr. Colton is here, specially in view its connection with the Northern roads by Paducah and Vincennes.

STATE POLITICS.

A. J. Christy, Esq., is announced in the *Pittsburgh Reporter* as the choice of "Many Democrats" for the "Sheriffcy" for Venango county. Probably his friends, in view of his certain defeat if nominated, desire to have it to say that he was not running for the Sheriffalty.

Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District.

Hon. Thomas Nicholson has no opposition for the Republican nomination for Assembly in Beaver county.

The following Republicans announce themselves as candidates for the Legislature before the Westmoreland county Convention: E. F. Houseman, Kostraver township; Robert Stitt, Derry township; A. C. Hamilton, Sewickley township; Archibald Fletcher, Penn township; Samuel McElroy, Fairfield township; James A. Barclay, Esq., Greensburg; Jacob F. Kreps, West Newton; John M. Dickie, Washington township.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of

SCHOMAKER & LANG,

Was dissolved by mutual consent, on May 1st, by the withdrawal of Mr. SCHOMAKER. All debts due said late firm are to be paid to the firm to the remaining partner, who continues the business at the same place, the name of

WAIT, LANG & CO.

WM. SCHOMAKER,
WM. LANG,
JOHN WATT.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST in the late firm of SCHOMAKER & LANG to WM. LANG, I cheerfully unite in the foregoing notice, and bespeak a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public generally.

WM. SCHOMAKER.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions,

Cheese, Fish, Carbon Oil, Salt, &c.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

SPLENDID

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

AND

SITES FOR SALE.

COL. JAMES A. GRAY offers at private sale, until THURSDAY, May 21st inst., and if not sold by that time will sell at public auction on that day, at 10 o'clock a. m., his desirable residence and two Acres of Land, situate in the Township, on the New Brighton Road, two miles and a half from the Court House, in a Pleasant Building, commodious and well finished, with Cellar, Stable, Carriage House, and good water. The land is very superior, in both quality and location, and is well adapted for the cultivation of Choice Fruits. There are in a rare soil in this part of the country. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Hopkins, Castle, which is Fort and at his Station, and Sharpsburg, Allegheny City and Birmingham Railroad Depot, are within a half mile's walk from the station. Having no valuable Fruit Trees on the place, the purchaser could be secured early and cut in lots. Would sell the Dwelling House and Lot alone, if desired. Further particulars apply to JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 110 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1867.

Open for business daily, at 9 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest will be allowed from November 1st to May 1st, and from May 1st to November 1st. Deposits of $5 and upwards received, and interest paid semi-annually, in January and July, free of tax. Pamphlets furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
H. HAMILTON, Jr., Vice Presidents.
H. P. WAINEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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FOR SALE.

Desirable Suburban Residence.

Containing about TEN ACRES, on a good driving road, three miles from the city, and only one-fourth of a mile from a Railroad Station. The place is a frame two-story Frame of thirteen Rooms, with Kitchen, Stable, Spring House, and all other improvements; good Barn, with Carriage House and Stable attached. The Grounds are laid out in Walks and Flower Beds, and Choice, Cold Grapery. The land is of a high state of cultivation, and has all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Shrubbery. There is also a Coal Bank on the property, and a running stream. The house is supplied with gas from the works, the pipes extending past the premises. For further particulars apply to

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
No. 110 Fourth street.

SILVER LAKE ICE.

2,500 TONS OF THIS

Pure Spring Water Ice,

Carefully packed and now ready for delivery. Wholesale or Retail, and at the usual rates. Wagons will commence delivering on the 1st of May, in the city, those living on the three-battery Pike and Fourth Ward Routes to PHILLIPS & LAW'S Ice Office, No. 115 Fourth street, where SILVER LAKE

The Daily Commercial

Florida.

Solon Robinson, the well known agricultural editor of the New York Tribune, who has been spending the winter in Florida, writes as follows under date of Jacksonville, April 1:

I have just returned from one of the most interesting journeys of my life. I have explored the St. John's river and its lakes, more than two hundred and fifty miles, examining the shores, creeks, springs, lands, timber, soil and capacity and entailments to sustain a population that may develop its riches, and in the time I intend to write out from the notes I have taken such an account as will prove interesting to the readers of the Tribune. Can those of them who live in Maine or Wisconsin realize the fact that I have lived out-doors all the nights of March, eating, sitting, sleeping in the open air, not even under a tent? My only shelter were two rubber blankets, and those were only once needed to shield me from rain. In all the time we were in the woods, only one shower, but that required any protection, and in all the month the thermometer fell but once, and only for an hour or two, below forty degrees, so that sleeping in the open air was not uncomfortable.

My regular way of lodging was in a canvass hammock, swung between two trees. In the bottom of this I placed a thick mass of what everywhere most abundant, and over this a piece of sacking and three blankets. If the night was cold I slept under all the blankets. If warm I had one over and two under, the one being necessary as a protection from musketoes, which, in some of our camps, would annoy pretty well to the description of those where a man was discovered hanging a fishing net over his bed. Upon being asked, "What for?" he replied, "to keep off the musketoes."

"But, do you expect to keep them off with that?"

"Well, no, the off ones, that make the most disturbance. I reckon I can take all the little ones that can get through that net."

"I reckon" he would have his hands full, or bed full, under such protection, as a few points where the currents were most numerous, and some of our most sweaty localities on the St. John's, or upon Lake Jessup, which was the limit of our trip southward. On account of these pests we started two months too late. It was also getting too warm for our winter garments.

It was our intention when we planned the expedition to go over the Indian River. We were prevented doing so by the above causes, but more on account of the state of the water which, being low and no rains falling, because we are in the rainy season. Lake Harney, known as Salt Lake, that is affects the water so as to make it unpalatable and unhealthy for nearly one hundred miles. So we gave up that part of the trip, and devoted all our time during the month allotted to the season, to exploration of Lakes Jessup, Monroe, Beresford, Dexter and George, and the banks of the St. John's, and helps to our country. Of this I shall write, and give such information as will be useful to those who have best time over toward this delicious climate for invalids, or winter residences for those who are not compelled to seek some such climate, but may do so for the great satisfaction it is capable of affording.

For the purpose of making such information more interesting, I must have more than I can now devote to the work. These are preliminary, and to secure accurate matters of value I intend to go to the dog department of the next session of Congress into Florida.

Of the prospects of the crops, I may remark that farmers never had a more favorable season for spring work, and they have generally availed themselves of it. Corn planting is mostly pushed, and some of it, fifty to one hundred miles South, has been worked the first time.

Planters, however, complain of the want of rain, very little having fallen during the winter, consequently the ground is not in good condition to bring forward spring crops. The stage of water in the upper St. John's indicates the extent of the prevailing growth. I was especially free to say feet lower than it was during the flood of last autumn. It's appearance is fully as much be borne in mind that two feet rise in the St. John's is equivalent as fifty feet in the Hudson, Connecticut or Ohio. Here a rise of fifty feet would submerge nearly all of East Florida.

But, of all these particulars, I intend to write fully by and by. If the present season proves prophetic, a great many persons will write for information about Florida land and its adaptability to settlement and cultivation by Northern farmers. If the season should prove as unfortunate to Northern planters as the last one was, it will be worse than a wet blanket on a blazer, to dampen all desire to obtain land for cultivation, but it will not stop the army of winter visitors, who will continue to come to the State, while its climate continues such that a party can camp out through the winter, as we have done through March, with as much or greater comfort than similar parties find in the woods of Northern New York in the summer. And the facilities of camping are much greater here than there, because all the journeys can be made by water, and everywhere along the banks of the St. John's, and the connecting lakes, game is more abundant than in any other section as easily approached and shot. A party of us went from New York may be enjoying camp life on the St. John's, where the deer will come down and graze within forty rods of the camp, while the turkeys wake him in the morning, and allow themselves to be shot within forty rods of where he slept. Of ducks, curlew, quails, snipe, &c., and especially of the wild turkey, there is legion. Fish of the best quality are had for asking, and alligators bask upon the banks or swim in most every stream, apparently for the purpose of tempting death by an easy shot from your rifle. The number that I saw piled up along the banks during this trip I dare not attempt to enumerate. For sportsmen, Florida offers great facilities and inducements to spend a winter in camp, as it is almost literally a paradise for game. In December, January and February it would be nearly free of musketoes. From those I protected myself perfectly by a head made of netting over short springs, so simple as to be easily folded into a size for a large basket.

Upon the whole, the trip has been, besides its other advantages, one of pleasure and health. Some of our party, who were invalids improved beyond all reasonable expectation. As for myself, I have not enjoyed a month of such health in the past five years. I commend similar trips to other invalids. S. R.

A Chinese Feast of the Dead.

[From the Alta California.]

The annual Feast of the Dead, lasting some three or four days, during which time the believers in the Buddist faith—among which may be classed the whole of our Chinese population—pay visits to the graves of their dead friends, bearing testimonials of the affectionate remembrance, commenced this morning, and all day long the road leading to Lone Mountain has been thronged with carriages filled with Celestial visitors and Caucasian novelty-seekers, filing out to the Chinese quarter of the cemetery this morning, we found the ceremonies in honor of the dead in full blast, and the place swarming with Celestials, with a fair sprinkling of male and female visitors of our own race. The ceremonies did not appear to partake in any marked degree of a religious character, but seemed like a friendly visit, much after the familiar chit-chat with the departed. Sticks of prepared incense, or "fine sticks," and not wax candles with small sticks to hold them up above the sand, were burning by the head of nearly every grave and in and around the open brick enclosure or temple, and its wooden counterpart on the hill above. Nearly every party, on driving on the ground, would be let off a few *de jose* of fire-crackers by way of announcing to their friends in the Spirit Land that they were on hand and prepared for business. In the way of nic pig, oranges, bananas, pieces of fresh sugar-cane, and other toothsome delicacies prepared for the occasion, were to be unloaded from the wagons and a nice spread, or layout, would be arranged at each grave or in the nonlescript enclosures which, for want of better name, we call temples. After the spread had been arranged rows of tiny porcelain cups would be set down on the sand and poured full of sanchion, or other alcoholic of vinous liquid. After a few minutes a few sticks of the kind, and taste full of opening, colored paper would be burned, the ceashes would be packed up again and put back in the wagons, the liquor would be turned on the grave or on the ground, and joss sticks and candles lighted and burning. Then a woman would take up a handful of pasteboard square of paper, each with a bit of gold leaf fastened in the center, and after twisting them dexterously in her hand so as to arrange them in the form of a Catherine wheel, as a Caucasian open will sometimes arrange a duck of cards, fling them into the air, sending them fluttering away on the wind for many rods. The whole cemetery all around the Chinese quarter is full of these white squares of gilt paper, and whatever virtue the ceremony may possess is largely shared by the occupants of the Potter's Field of our own race, whose graves are strewn with autumn leaves. The visitors would then walk around for a short time, chaugh, laugh, and exchange congratulations with their living friends, and then drive away to be ready promptly in the hall of honor with the departed and the rest of mankind. All the Celestials came and go in carriages, the rich merchants in the costliest barouche to be had in the city, and the poorer classes in humbler style, but all in carriages of some kind. In a back drawn by two fine grays, with silver mounted harness, you would see four, eight or ten of the gorgeous "Sunday's best," smoking cigars and evidently enjoying themselves thoroughly, and next to them would come an express wagon, loaded with common laborers, who crowded together, and by riding a dozen in one conveyance managed to keep the expense within their means, while a third would be filled with the wounded of the public class only. And the offerings they brought to please their dead friends were of like diverse character. Behind the carriages of the rich men would come a wagon loaded with the rich men would come a wagon, loaded with the finest delicacies of the smallest description—huge delicacies of the smallest description—huge roasted entire, and preparations by wholesale, while the poor cigar maker, washerman, or fisherman would justify him in purchasing. At were in the carriages, but, in a day or two after the first rush is over, the poorest laborers and rag-pickers will be seen starting out, in parties of half a dozen, carrying in their hands some little trifles, perhaps purchased with the hard earnings of weeks, to please by the graves of the loved friends gone before.

We saw nothing of any priests, or any signs of regular religious ceremonies, and the occasion is probably looked upon by the Chinese in some like the same light as that in which the gay Parisians regard their annual visit to *Pere la Chaise*, and their decoration of the graves of their dead with flowers. The sight altogether is not an unpleasant one, for one calculated to soften and humanize many of a people who are looked upon as heathen and barbarous, and whose veneration for the memory of their dead, grotesque and, to us, unmeaning as the demonstration in its particular form may seem.

St. Bernard Dogs.

Among the thousand and one curiosities of the Paris exposition was a genuine St. Bernard dog, which attracted great attention from all lovers of this faithful animal in general, and especially from those who have enjoyed the opportunity of seeing those noble beasts in their lofty mountain home.

It has frequently been said of late in the public prints that the race is dying out, and the contrast is in danger of losing its most efficient servants and characteristic traits; it has indeed been asserted that the monks have been obliged to obtain Newfoundland dogs to replace the exhausted native stock. All these assertions are founded on a false conception of the case. These St. Bernard dogs are not an original race; they are traced back so far as the fourteenth century by tradition, as no reliable records have been obtained as to their exact origin. It would seem that on founding the monastery of St. Bernard those Augustine friars obtained for their dogles the largest and strongest dogs that they could find, without respect to race; and, from the mixture of these varieties, their needs and their experience taught them which to retain as the most serviceable for their peculiar wants. The general opinion is that the genuine St. Bernard is a mixture of the Danish bull-dog and the Swiss shepherd dog, this latter race having its origin in the Spanish Pyrenees.

After centuries of experiment in themselves, guided by experience, the monks were rewarded by the establishment of the race in the celebrated dog "Barry," which commenced his renowned career about seventy years ago, and has left behind it a name and fame that fully do justice to his memorable services, which it so well and faithfully served during twelve long years. Although Barry was sent more than fifty years ago as an invalid from the monastery to his native, the monks of the Hospice talk of him to-day with pleasure, and hold him in grateful remembrance. At his death his skin was carefully stuffed, and is now in the best state of preservation in the museum of natural history, of the Swiss city of Berne; and Barry, as natural as in life, is the principal object of attraction in the collection.

His noble deeds in the service of humanity and his remarkable intelligence stamp him as the purest representative of his race, and every thousand St. Bernard must submit to a comparison with his great exemplar. Since Barry reached the culminating point of distinction, the race has been degenerating, as all mixed races will continually vacillate, and several parties have made it an object of special study to renew the race from its original stock. The most successful of these efforts was undertaken by the celebrated artist Landseer, who visited Paris, and succeeded in obtaining the only two pairs in the field. This noble animal became well known as a notification from the prior of the monastery of St. Bernard, that he is a true and genuine type of his race, and bears a most striking resemblance to the famous Barry. The government have engaged for thirteen years in the laudable effort of maintaining genuine St. Bernardines, always choosing those that in form, size and color most resemble Barry. Although two years ago he succeeded in obtaining dogs that for purity of race were far superior to those then on the mountains, and he sent the finest pair of these to the Hospice as a present. The oldest of the monks, who well remembered Barry, was moved to tears at the sight of the new comers, and with enthusiasm exclaimed, "Thank God, there is still Barry come back again!" When but fifteen months old the mate of the pair, which had also received the name of Barry, was put in service at the Hospice, and soon developed the most remarkable qualities, fully justifying the high expectations in regard to him. Thus this glorious race of dogs is now entering on a new career, and the gentlemen of Berne is finding his accounts in the great demand springing up for them in France, England, and Europe generally.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ WERLEIN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS cure that disease, indigestion and bilious attacks in morning of all organ diseases and disorders of the liver. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ WERLEIN'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.

WERLEIN'S OINTMENT cures old sores.

WERLEIN'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the skin.

Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WERLEIN & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

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FURNISHING GOODS.

PERFECT FITTING
KID GLOVES.
"A. C. C." "H. S. K."

We invite attention to our Kid Glove department, which is now complete with every color and size. In addition to our own Specific Importations of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kids,

We have secured the exclusive sale of the

HARRIS SEAMLESS KIDS,

The best Gloves and most perfect fit.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

Now offer the most elegant line of

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Ever opened in Pittsburgh, to which they especially call attention. Also, a selection of laces, collars, etc., in early all new embroideries, and SOMETHING FIFTH AVENUE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE
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Have just opened all shades of

BULLION AND BRITORI FRINGES,
BUGLE CIMPS AND FRINGES,
All very low prices.

DRUGGISTS.

CHROME YELLOW
FOR
HAM PACKERS,
FOR SALE BY
HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
COR. OF *LIBERTY AND WATER STS.*
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. H. BRILL & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, have just received a complete stock of everything usually kept in Drug-ists, Physicians and Country Dealers. Particular attention given to filling orders by mail or express. Sole Agents for the Hunter Sanding Soaps, of which we have all numbers, also for J. C. Nelson & Son's celebrated Pure White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Putty, Whiting, &c., which we offer at manufacturers' prices. No. 12 PENN STREET, third door below Fort Wayne and opposite Masonic Temple—Pittsburgh Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.
Cash Gifts to the Amount of $250,000

Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

1 Cash Gift, cash	$10,000
1 Cash Gift, cash	5,000
1 Cash Gift, cash	2,500
100 Cash Gifts, each	100
200 Cash Gifts, each	50
1000 Cash Gifts, each	25
2000 Cash Gifts, each	10
5000 Cash Gifts, each	5
10 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each	$300 to $1000
10 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons, each	75 to 300
100 Gold Hunting Watches	40 to 150
100 Gold Lever Watches	30 to 75
100 Fine Silver Watches	20 to 50

Fine Gold Pencils, Framed Engravings, Mineral Paintings, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine and Costly Jewelry, in all valued at $2,000,000.

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for $5 each. Tickets declining each Prize are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of $3 cents a sealed Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office or sent by mail, as may be desired. The value of each Gift will be indicated on the ticket issued in accordance with the above scale. Prizes will be promptly paid to any address, as required, by express or otherwise.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize not satisfactory can be exchanged for another of the same value. No BLANKS.

Reference—Any person can depend on fair dealing. Reference—Any person can depend on fair dealing. Reference—Any person can depend on fair dealing.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Firemen's Association of Pittsburgh will meet at their rooms on Grant street, this evening, at their usual hour.

ALL CASTOR AND ASHORE.—The people of Allegheny City are to have roll-carts, similar to those now in use in Pittsburgh.

TACK.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a terrific thunder and rain storm swept over the city, and continued with great violence for some time.

THE PARADE.—The police parade, in the new uniforms, will take place on Saturday next—the weather permitting.

MEETING OF GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury of this city, the only organized Republican association in the city, will hold a meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their usual place of meeting.

NOT IN COMMISSION.—The Hon. Forman of Westmoreland, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, in the Connellsville Railroad, and not in the office of assessor, as stated of some papers in this city, yesterday morning.

DISTRICT COURT, Yesterday.—Before a portion of a board of jurors, Mr. Wood presiding. Nothing being in the city and put up at the Monongahela House, on Fourteenth street. They were on in session all day, and will be until Saturday evening. Nothing of importance was transacted, however, with the exception of the usual motions.

THE CONFERENCE OF DISTRICT AGENTS.—The colored people of Diamond alley, or a considerable portion of it, between Smithfield and Wood streets, were startled yesterday morning by the cry of fire, and rushed tumultuously out into the street, only to find that the fire was in the next building.

RECESS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS.—On Thursday evening of next week, a meeting of the Superintendents of the Sunday schools of the city will take place. The object of the meeting is to consult the best means to be adopted for the ensuing year, and the effect will no doubt be a decided benefit to the Sunday schools.

FAMILY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a boy whose name is unknown, was riding on a wagon along Penn street, near Hand, when he came in on the line was caught between the wagon and the curb, and the wheel was kept from running by the driver.

A RARROW ESCAPE.—An accident occurred at the corner of Penn and Wood streets, about 12 o'clock yesterday morning, by which a little boy, whose name we did not learn, narrowly escaped being killed. Although it does not seem that a boy, whose name we did not learn, narrowly escaped being killed. Although it does not seem that a boy, whose name we did not learn, narrowly escaped being killed. Although it does not seem that a boy, whose name we did not learn, narrowly escaped being killed.

ARRESTED ON THE LEVEE AND LOCKED.—Officers Ammon and Logan of Lawrenceburg were on the levee yesterday morning, and arrested a man named Thomas Longacre, belonging to Longacre's Minstrels. The boy of the company, who was also arrested, was released, as he was not of age. The man Longacre was arrested until more definite news could be received from that place, and it was found to be all right. The matter was put in the hands of Officer Ammon, and the boy was released.

INTERESTING PUBLICATION.—Daniel Rosiers, for several years a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has recently opened a hotel on the European plan at No. 59 Liberty street, opposite the Pittsburgh Depot. The Hotel Rosiers, as it is called, is a favorite resort of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and others, promised him a liberal patronage. The house contains twenty-four rooms, and is handsomely furnished throughout. Mr. Rosiers has spared no pains or expense in the matter, and the company entertained by him will be treated in a manner that will please the most fastidious.

THE FAIRS AGAIN.—The Catholic Fair, on Washington street, Allegheny, is still progressing, and is meeting with great success. The Hook and Ladder Company, of Birmingham, have a booth on the ground, and the contest now lies between the Allegheny Light Guards and the Young Men's Christian Association for the flag now floating over the fair. The Guards are very popular with the ladies, and will no doubt keep a handsome profit to the credit of the company. The Y. M. C. A. are also in active earnest, and will no doubt keep a handsome profit to the credit of the company. The Y. M. C. A. are also in active earnest, and will no doubt keep a handsome profit to the credit of the company.

TRAIN OF HORSE CARS.—A train of four cars arrived in the city yesterday over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, for Street and Railroad, for Street and Railroad, for Street and